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THE BRITISH & COLONIAL PRINTER

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[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

VOLUME LXXXVI
NUMBER 7.

LONDON: FEBRUARY 12, 1920

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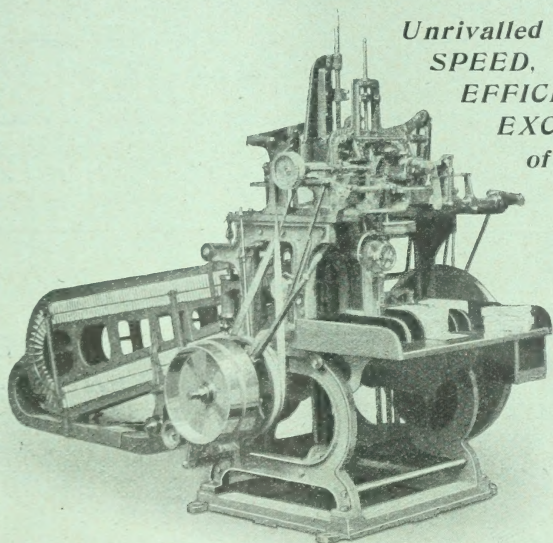
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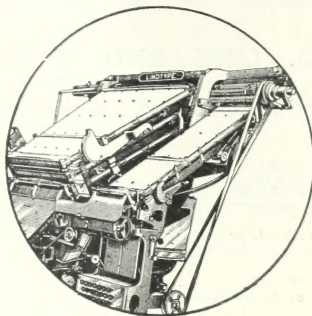
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Printers' Paper Troubles.

Mr. A. E. Dawe talks of Paper Maladies,
and How to Avoid or Cure Them.

If any man knows the multitudinous troubles presented to the printer by his paper, that man is the printer's manager or overseer. Hence it goes without saying that Mr. E. A. Dawe, in lecturing on Tuesday, February 3rd, before a large gathering of members of the Printers' Managers and Overseers' Association (the meeting is reported on page 151), had a most attentive and appreciative audience. Taking as his subject "Printers' Paper Troubles; or Paper Maladies and Obstacles Avoided," Mr. Dawe was able to put forward a résumé of important practical facts and observations which will be of interest to printers everywhere.

In cataloguing many of the difficulties that arose in the printer's experience—some of which Mr. Dawe said he had encountered at first hand and many at second-hand, when printers had poured their troubles into his ears—he proposed to follow an analogy, and deal with paper maladies in the manner of a medical man.

Difficulties of Diagnosis.

They knew, he said, that the patient who concealed the facts of the case from his medical adviser increased the doctor's difficulties. Paper concealed its complaints from the printer, who had to be the physician. The printer had to ascertain the cause of any trouble that arose; he had to find out if the cause still existed, and if the cause could be removed, and the complaint thereby cured, or in case the cause had disappeared but the effects still persisted, he had to decide whether or not those effects could be got rid of; then he could proceed to adopt remedies. Unfor-

tunately, paper troubles did not always yield to treatment. Some, however, could be cured, and others could be avoided if certain rules were observed.

A Resume of Papermaking.

Paper, the lecturer said, was not like steel or cement; its condition varied not only from day to day, but from hour to hour. It was necessary to give a brief outline of the processes of papermaking, in order to make clear why paper did certain things and why it did not do something else. He proceeded, therefore, to tell something of the making of paper. He first dealt briefly with the fibrous constitution of paper. To the fibrous materials, he said, were added one or more of the following: colouring matter in the form of dye or pigment, sizing materials such as gelatine, rosin and alum; also mineral filling (usually china clay). He mentioned the considerable dilution of the fibres, these going to the machine in the proportion of 1 lb. of paper to 100 lbs., or 10 gallons of water—that is to say, five ordinary buckets of water go to 1 lb. of paper. He also described the making of paper into sheets, emphasising the felting process which is adopted in order to obtain a more equalised tearing strength in paper. The removal of the large proportion of water, he said, was one of the papermaker's difficulties. The fibres are liable to expansion—20 per cent. in diameter, and about 4 per cent. in length. In the drying of paper the fibres have to be reduced from their maximum size almost to their minimum. This could be done only gradually. Mr. Dawe went on to outline the drying processes, explaining that drying had to be done slowly,

and particularly so with certain kinds, such as litho paper, in order to avoid shrinkage and distortion of the sheet.

Proceeding to describe briefly the addition of a coating to papers, Mr. Dawe mentioned that the coating consisted of a mineral enamel composed of glue, china clay and barium sulphate or calcium sulphate—one or other, or a blend of the two—while sometimes casein was used as an adhesive. He pointed out that the coating of the paper was done not merely to make a whiter paper, but to give a perfectly flat surface on which to print with half-tone blocks. The finer and the thicker the coating, within limits, the better the adhesive worked, he said, and the better the quality of art paper obtained. The lecturer concluded his outline of papermaking by referring briefly to the various "finishes" given to papers, mentioning machine-finished paper, supercalendered, water-finished, friction-glazed, plate-glazed, and thus completing a consideration of the "previous history of the patient."

Troubles in Connection with Register.

Proceeding next to enumerate the ills from which the patient suffered, Mr. Dawe dealt with difficulties in printing due to paper changing colour, cockling, electricity in paper, etc. Trouble and delay on account of defective register were possibly the most frequently met with of all printers' difficulties. The simplest cases were those of sheets being out of square, on account of slight sidewise slipping in the machine. Trimming two sides before printing was a simple remedy. When angle paper for envelopes was being used, great difficulty was often experienced, and in such cases particular attention had to be given to side-lay, which should be little more than a point. Care had to be taken, also, to get the position exactly the same every time the paper went through the machine.

Then troubles often developed, he said, during the run of a second colour. In such a case blame could attach either to the printing surface or to the paper. Hard papers were likely to give more trouble than soft papers. In making hard papers the beating was carried on for a longer time; the fibres were closer together, and the paper was ready to take up the water that had been dried out. A careful study of register difficulties would reveal the fact that when expansion (or "stretch") of a sheet occurred it took place across the sheet and was not constant. All papers contained some moisture—in our climate an average of about 7 per cent. of water. Excess rendered paper liable to expansion, with the possibility of subsequent contraction.

Mr. Dawe went on to speak of the advantage to the printer of a knowledge of weather conditions. If the subjects of temperature and moisture of the atmosphere were studied, the incidence of cause and effect would suggest remedies for some of the printer's troubles. He proceeded to give some striking facts regarding the wide variation of the atmospheric conditions in this country in respect of temperature and moisture held in

suspension. It was often really necessary, he said, to carry out what were known as "hygrometric readings," and he described the use of dry- and wet-bulb thermometers as used for the purpose of indicating the amount of moisture present in the atmosphere.

Controlling Atmospheric Conditions.

The ideal atmosphere for register work was one with a temperature of 60 degs. Fahr., and with a moisture content of 65 per cent. To maintain this was often a difficult problem. It was not sufficient to follow the rule of thumb which directed that if the atmosphere were too dry the floor should be watered, and if too moist the windows should be opened. On a November day, for instance, when the temperature was never above 55 degs. and the moisture content 98 per cent., to open the windows and let in the outside air was asking for further trouble. In these days when employers were spending so much money on various improvements in other directions, they should install apparatus for modifying the atmosphere as desired, in which connection he mentioned the "Sirocco" system. The machine-room, he said, must not open to the street or staircase, but there must be a system of locked doors giving a cushion of air between the outside door and the door of the machine-room.

Speaking next of the maturing of paper, the lecturer ridiculed the use of ball frames by means of which paper was pulled up among the heated air of the ceiling, there to be contracted and dried, while in the morning the windows were opened, so that the day undid what the night had done. Maturing, he said must be done at the *machine level*. A means of doing this was to use the "Swift" paper-curing machine. This was a simple device for exposing four to six reams of paper to the atmosphere of the machine-room, two fans being used for circulating the air around the paper, so that the paper was quickly brought to the condition of the atmosphere surrounding the machine.

In the case of lithographic printing, he remarked, it must not be overlooked that the paper was at each impression coming into contact with a certain amount of moisture. That had to be diffused between impressions. Some people, when they wanted to test the stretching properties of paper, led it through and through the machine, and when one edge came about a pica out, they thought it a bad sign. But that was not a surprising thing, as the paper had expanded because of the added moisture. To his mind it was not so astonishing that printers got so much register trouble as it was that they got so much good register with so little control of temperature.

In order to make sure of getting paper suitable for printing with more than one colour, the lecturer advised printers to add a note to their order stating this requirement.

(To be concluded.)

MR. R. A. PRINGLE has resigned the office of Paper Controller in Canada.

Printers' Managers and Overseers ASSOCIATION.

PARENT ASSOCIATION.

An overflowing attendance of members was again recorded for the monthly meeting of the P. M. and O. A. at the "Old Bell," Holborn, on the 3rd inst. The president, Mr. A. E. Jarvis, was in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the first business transacted was the election of new members, the following candidates being approved and welcomed into the Association: Mr. G. Dicks (Messrs. Geo. Pulman and Sons, Wealdstone, overseer—composing), Mr. J. Hart (Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., Dunstable, overseer—litho), Mr. A. Walmsley (Messrs. Bean, Webley and Co., general manager), and Mr. F. J. Westcott (Messrs. Bean, Webley and Co., overseer—composing).

Three stewards were then elected for the annual dinner, the gentlemen chosen being Messrs. Blackwell, Jackson and Burton.

The meeting being thrown open for general business, the secretary, Mr. E. W. Whittle, read a letter from the Yorkshire Centre suggesting June 12th as the date of the united gathering arranged to be held at Leeds. After a little discussion it was unanimously agreed to endorse the date suggested.

The president then declared the meeting special, for the purpose of electing a financial secretary in place of Mr. Whittle.

Mr. G. Phillips proposed Mr. W. H. Gill, and spoke of that gentleman's close acquaintance with the affairs of the Association, he having previously been assistant secretary. He mentioned also that personal circumstances made the appointment one that would be very acceptable to Mr. Gill.

Mr. E. H. Berryman seconded the nomination of Mr. Gill. He had known Mr. Gill for 26 years and had found him a gentleman well versed in the affairs of the Association from A to Z. Quite apart from the personal consideration, which he thought should not weigh with them, he suggested that—especially in view of the changing of many of their officers—Mr. Gill, who had long experience behind him, was the best man they could choose for the position.

Other nominations made were: Mr. H. Blackwell, Mr. W. F. Moore and Mr. J. Dornie. Messrs. Phillips, Durston and French having been appointed scrutineers, voting papers were distributed for the ballot. On their having been collected for counting—

The chairman declared the meeting ordinary once more, and introduced as lecturer Mr. E. A. Dawe, who, he said was to tell them something that would relieve them for the future of all their paper troubles.

Mr. Dawe then proceeded to deliver what proved an interesting and practically valuable lecture, his subject being "Printers' Paper

Troubles: or Paper Maladies and Obstacles Avoided." A report of this appears elsewhere in this issue.

On the conclusion of the lecture and discussion, the meeting was again declared special, and the result of the ballot announced. The voting figures were: Mr. Gill, 62; Mr. Blackwell, 30; Mr. Moore, 20; Mr. Dornie, 11. Mr. Gill was accordingly declared elected, and the meeting closed with a short speech by him, expressing thanks for election and his determination to do all in his power for the benefit of the Association.

From Forest to Printing Works.

Interesting Lecture to Master Printers.

The quarterly meeting of the North and East Lancashire Federation of Master Printers, which includes the local associations of Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen, Nelson, and Colne, Preston and Rossendale, was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Burnley, on Saturday, January 24th. The President (Mr. W. H. Walker, Preston), presided over a very large attendance of members. After the transaction of the business, the members adjourned for tea, and on re-assembling Mr. T. H. Cunane (of Messrs. A. M. Peebles and Son, Ltd.), gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on papermaking, entitled "From Forest to Printing Works," which was illustrated by nearly 100 very fine lantern slides. Mr. Cunane also showed specimens of various grasses and fibres and different kinds of pulp, etc.

The lecturer illustrated and described the distinguishing characteristics of the various fibres from which pulp is produced, and the different methods of production. He then took his audience to the virgin forests and the logging camp, where the trees are felled, and followed the journey of the logs to the pulp mill, and showed the many processes of barking, cutting, chipping, grinding, beating, screening, drying, rolling, etc., necessary in the production of mechanical and sulphite pulp, and the packing for export. The making of chemical pulp, the treatment of esparto, straw, rags, etc., the breaking, washing, bleaching and many other processes were shown in succession, and clearly described. This brought him to the papermaking machine, and here the pulp was followed through the straining, drying, calendering, coating, reeling, cutting, etc., up to the finished article. A number of slides especially interesting to the printer, showed the effect of a process block printed on various papers, and largely magnified sections of these papers clearly indicated the reason for the differences in effect. A picture of a large news machine printing 60,000 complete newspapers an hour completed the series.

Mr. Cunane evidently knows his subject thoroughly from a practical point of view, and presented a mass of technicalities in a plain and lucid manner.

London Compositors' Wages.

At a special delegate meeting of the L.S.C. recently, it was decided to approach the Printing Trades Federation for the purpose of securing a further increase in wages. The chapel of the Co-operative Printing Society had expressed the opinion that the skilled nature of their craft demanded a higher rate of remuneration than was now secured, notwithstanding the recent advance.

Australian Machinemen's Wages.

The latest mail news from Australia includes particulars of the wages demands made early last month—with 14 days' notice to the employers and to the Department of Labour and Industry of the members' intention to strike—by the Letterpress Printers' Machinists' Union. It was further declared that no overtime would be worked during the currency of the 14 days' notice.

The union claimed that 17s. should be added to the present rates of wages. This addition, according to the union, would bring the minimum up to £4 os. 6d. a week, and the maximum to £4 14s. 6d.

Over 700 members of the union, mostly employed in the Government Printing Office and various commercial printing houses in Sydney will be involved in any stoppage that may occur.

L.S.C. PROGRESS.—The membership of the L.S.C. is now 14,800. Unemployment benefit was paid last year to the amount of £2,331. At the end of last year there was a sum of £100,640 standing to the credit of the society, an increase of over £17,000 during the twelve months. The superannuation fund has a surplus of £4,000.

THE heading which the *London Typographical Journal* gives to Mr. T. E. Naylor's letter refusing the O.B.E. is significantly O.B.D.—.

THE *London and Counties Journal* is making a big feature of a "vital discovery by British scientists," arising from the uses of china clay.

A HIGHLY respected wholesale stationer of Bristol has passed away in the person of Mr. John Bolt, who retired three years ago from active participation in the business of Messrs. A. and J. Bolt. The deceased gentleman took a prominent part in the public life of Bristol, besides being a prominent freemason. He was probably the oldest freeman of the City of Bristol, and the date of his apprenticeship to his father was 1847. As an employer of labour he was well-known and appreciated, and it is a significant fact that, on his retirement from business, there were in his employment men who had been with the firm for fifty years.

A Lecture on Lithography.

Mr. Joseph Goodman at Middlesbrough.

A very attractive and interesting lecture on up-to-date lithography and allied processes was delivered under the auspices of the Cleveland Guild of Printers in the lecture hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, January 27th, by Mr. Joseph Goodman, of London, author of "Practical Metalithography", and technical expert of Messrs. Johnstone and Cumbers, London.

The title-subject of the lecture was: "Triumphs of Lithography; Methods, machinery, processes (English and foreign) that will become epoch-making events in printerdom."

The master of the Guild, Mr. P. W. Hunter, presided over a good assembly.

The lecturer explained in considerable detail the latest developments in the craft. Continental methods were compared with purely native ones, and the respective advantages of each carefully analysed and explained. The modern revival of "dry" lithography was compared and related to the older form of it in vogue over 20 years ago, and the reasons for its lapsing into desuetude. The prospects of the new application were clearly indicated, and the merits of the specimens just to hand from America fully canvassed. Amongst many other items dealt with was the combination of lithography with photogravure; lithography and collotype; the ever-developing domain of the craft in the world's industries—pottery, textile, shipping, building, metal trades, aviation, etc. Mammoth chromo-lithography and reel printing methods of the craft upon both paper and textile fabrics, cloth, silk, canvas, velvet, etc., new and old, were dealt with. One, two, three and four-colour rotaries were described, and the principles explained, the chief automatic feeders favoured by the craft being described.

The lecture was illustrated with a specially prepared set of lantern slides, and the various processes depicted by a complete and thoroughly representative collection of examples of the various processes of lithography and the combination processes, making the finest display ever shown out of London.

Mr. Hunter, the chairman, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he was sure they would all agree with him that they had all enjoyed the lecture, as the lecturer had been most eloquent and painstaking in making everything clear to them.

Mr. Scaife, litho foreman of Messrs. Jordisons, in seconding, said the display of really tip-top lithography was a rare treat. He would rather have some of the chromo specimens there shown hanging upon his own walls at home, than some of the so-called oil paintings which he had seen in the art gallery.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

Trade Notes.

A MOST successful Continental smoking concert was held about a week ago by Messrs. Goddard, Walker and Brown, Ltd., printers, of Queen-street, Hull.

OVER 3,000 new members have been accepted by the Typographical Association during the past six months; the superannuation fund has gained £6,000 and the general funds £3,000.

THIS week the regrading of individual towns is being dealt with in conference with the Master Printers' Federation. The Typographical Association hope ultimately to reduce the grades from six to four.

"STICKS AND STONES," the house organ of the Grafton Printing Works (Hill, Siffken and Co., Ltd.) for January is full of excellent and thoughtful matter, which is relieved by many lighter touches and smart illustrations.

THE two leading Catholic publishing firms, Messrs. Burns and Oates and Messrs. Washbourne, have amalgamated, and are now known as Messrs. Burns, Oates and Washbourne. Both firms have been in existence for a generation.

THE special train in which Trotsky travels (according to details given to Reuter by a Russian authority) carries not only a powerful wireless equipment, a library, and a garage, besides a company of machine gunners, but also a printing office which prints Trotsky's paper "on the way."

THE funeral of Mr. George E. Leach, chief reporter of the *Manchester Guardian*, took place at Rochdale on Saturday. Mr. C. P. Scott (editor) and a large number of Mr. Leach's colleagues attended. Others present included Mr. James Haslam (president of the National Union of Journalists), Mr. W. A. Balmforth (editor of the *Manchester Evening News*) Mr. W. Curtis (president of the Manchester Press Club), Mr. J. V. Radcliffe (*The Times*), Mr. H. A. Mince (*Daily News*), Mr. G. Scott and Mr. G. Carvill (*Rochdale Observer*), Mr. F. Grindrod (*Rochdale Times*), and Mr. W. M. Bamford (editor of the *Co-operative News*). Among the wreaths sent was one from the Irish Journalists' Association.

A SUCCESSFUL PRINTER.—The death is announced at Bedford of Wm. Woods Bey, of the Egyptian Civil Service. Deceased was apprenticed to Mr. H. Wills, printer of Loughborough. On completing his apprenticeship he enlisted in the Royal Engineers, and in 1884 proceeded to Egypt in charge of an army printing press. After 12 years' service, he joined the staff of the Printing and Stationery Department of the Egyptian State Railways and was made superintendent of the department. In 1909 he was decorated by the Khedive with the fourth class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Mejidieh, and permission to wear the insignia in England was given by the late King Edward. His services were further appreciated in 1916, when he was raised to the dignity of a Bey.

THE death occurred suddenly, at Nottingham, of Mr. H. A. S. Grant, editor of the

Nottingham Journal, with which he had been associated for about 40 years.

THE 23rd inst. is the date of the portrait-presentation dinner to Mr. R. J. Lake at the Connaught Rooms.

THE death has taken place at Kirkaldy of Mr. Wm. Livingstone, journalist, son of the late Mr. W. G. Livingstone, of *Fife Free Press*.

THE West Ham Town Council is recommended to pass plans for an addition to the mill-room and colour stores of Messrs. Lorileux and Bolton's premises, Carpenters-road.

MESSRS. A. W. K. TRUEMAN AND SON, the well-known paper and board merchants, of London, Leicester and Birmingham, have removed from 85, Fleet-street, to large and more commodious premises at No. 47, Fleet-street. They have a large stock of krafts, sulphites and printings, a list of which can be obtained on application.

THE Carmelite House Overseers' Association held its first annual dinner last week at the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, W.C. Mr. F. Fone presided over a large company and was supported by Mr. Thomas Marlowe (chairman Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), Sir Campbell-Stuart and Mr. Pomeroy Burton. Lord Northcliffe sent a message of goodwill and of regret at an unavoidable absence.

NEWSPAPER ILLEGIBILITY.—"What is the matter with the printers' ink these days?" asks a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*. "I am not an old man, but I have almost daily the greatest difficulty in reading with comfort any of the papers, owing to the blurred type. All the papers seem to be in the same boat. To-day both my morning and evening papers were almost unreadable!"

THE ONLY REMEDY.—At the deputation received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, regarding an international conference on the economic situation, it was unanimously recognised that there was no panacea for existing financial and economic disorders, and that recovery could not but be a slow process, and could not be achieved except by hard work, increased production, and private and public retrenchment.

PRINTERS' PENSIONS.—A very successful concert, under the auspices of the North-East London Auxiliary—"Fowler's Night"—was held at Shoreditch, on February 2nd, with Mr. A. C. Fowler in the chair. An excellent programme was supplied by the "Vivian Dix Concert Party," whilst the number present was all that could be desired. The amount collected, just over £27, was very satisfactory, and helps to swell the funds of the "A. Chris Fowler Pension."

SCOTTISH STATIONERY TRADE WAGES.—It was reported at a meeting under the auspices of the Wholesale section of the Shop Assistants' Union that negotiations with the Employers' Alliance regarding a Glasgow stationery and publishing firm had resulted in a scale of wages which was a considerable advance on the rates of payment in Edinburgh. To consider the question, a further meeting of Edinburgh workers in the distributive side of the trade was arranged.

Printing, Bookbinding & Kindred TRADES OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of this Association was held on the 3rd inst., at the headquarters, St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4. There was a very large attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the president (Mr. A. J. Daines), supported by the vice-president (Mr. A. W. Hunt). Considerable importance was given to the meeting owing to the alteration of several rules of the Association.

The Chairman, in a few opening remarks, said he hoped the members would realise in any discussion that would take place that the executive had worked hard and strenuously in the formation of the new rules, and that they would give credit in any views they expressed to the executive for having the best interests of the Association in view.

Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

The annual report and balance sheet, the adoption of which was formally moved and seconded, dealt with many matters concerning the welfare of the Association. Among other things it was stated that the balance sheet gave evidence of the strain to which the funds had been subjected, and the financial outlook called for close consideration. With the desire for reconstruction dominating every section of the community, the Association had launched ambitious enterprises. Membership had increased by 20 during the past year. With several changes in various businesses, unemployment had been more rife, but was met by a benefit fund well in a position to withstand it. The funeral fund had now a balance which the founders of the scheme desired should be used to meet a future claim. The entertainment fund has been drawn upon very heavily for social events during the year, but while able to bear the cost it showed a lesser reserve than formerly. Lectures during the past year had been of a high order. Communications with the London Master Printers' Association and the London Chamber of Commerce had resulted in congenial relationship with those august bodies, and the courteous assurances given appear to be already fruitful in a number of instances. A Technical Trades' Council for the better education of apprentices had been formed and included many influential members of the kindred trades. Lord Riddell cordially sanctioned the inclusion of the Association's representative on the Council. The report concluded by stating that "having found the breach in the towering wall of old custom, it is open for us to enlarge our sphere of influence with new ambitions and resourcefulness, which are the foundation stones of progress. To remain stationary and stagnant is the antithesis to the spirit of the present membership."

Election of Officers.

The President (Mr. Daines) said that when last year he was elected to the presidential chair, he felt somewhat diffident about holding the position; not because he did not appreciate the honour they had paid to him, but because he felt there were older members in the Association who were more deserving of it. He hoped they would elect Mr. Hunt, who had been tried and proved, first as treasurer and then as vice president, as the future president of the Association.

Mr. Hunt said he did not think they should adopt the precedent that the president should only hold office for twelve months. His contact with Mr. Daines had been very close during the last twelve months, and he was sure that no better man could be found to continue in office.

At this juncture of the proceedings the secretary (Mr. Eden) took the chair.

Mr. Daines and Mr. Hunt left the room while the matter was being discussed, it being unanimously agreed to ask the two gentlemen to retain their present positions.

Upon being recalled, Mr. Daines and Mr. Hunt thanked the members for the further honour they had paid to them, each expressing his determination to do all he could for the prosperity of the Association.

Other offices filled were: Messrs. A. W. Sandilands (treasurer); G. A. Eden (general secretary); A. G. Aves (financial secretary); S. J. Wills and J. Lee (trustees); W. T. Lingham, R. Gardiner, J. Cox, C. Peek, A. S. Harvey and J. H. Millwood (committee).

The President expressed thanks to the retiring auditors, Messrs. A. H. Smith, and W. T. Lingham, and to the retiring members of the executive, Messrs. W. Verner, R. T. Apps and J. F. Stroud.

The secretary announced that he and his co-stewards had not yet succeeded in securing a suitable hotel for the Bohemian Concert, but hoped they would be successful in their efforts.

Alteration of Rules.

The new draft rules, which were in the hands of the members, had been prepared by the executive as an instruction from the last annual general meeting. Rule 6, which had regard to subscriptions, was voted to remain as printed, after considerable discussion. Rules 8 and 9 were also passed as printed, and give a better recognition to the services of the general and financial secretaries than did the old rules. Rule 18—(Unemployment)—is so framed as to make it stronger financially, and received the assent of the meeting. Rule 20—(Benevolent Fund)—passed as printed. Rule 21—(Funeral Allowance)—has been made more generous. The old rule under this head granted £10 to a deceased member's nominee, the new scale allows to the widow of a deceased member of two years' membership, £10; five years, £12 10s.; 8 years, £15; 12 years, £20.

Several members expressed themselves as dubious whether the Association's financial position could stand this increase.

Mr. J. E. Dixon, a former president, remarked

that if for nothing else, it was a fine inducement to join the Association.

After some discussion the new rules were passed as printed.

Sergeant F. W. Hart, now back in civil life, thanked the many members who had written to him during his stay in India.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. L. Walker, and seconded by Mr. H. R. Laxton, brought the meeting to a close.

New British Patents.

Applications for Patents.

- Cox, C. H. S. Loose-leaf devices for binding paper, etc. 2,716.
 Ellis, G. M., and Johnson, Taylor and Co. Loose paper files or holders. 2,565, 2,566.
 Gleichmar, A. Three-colour photography. 2,769.
 Goodwin, F. J. Files or binders for letters, papers, etc. 2,748.
 Hedman Manufacturing Co. Printing apparatus. 2,589.
 Hinds, W. Calendars, engagement tablets, etc. 2,935.
 Jarvis, F. C. Ink pots. 2,785.
 Jarvis, F. C. Self-filling reservoir pens. 2,786.
 Lovell, R. Closures for cardboard receptacles. 2,927.
 McInroy, T. Driving, inking, and distributing rollers of cylinder and bed-printing machines, etc. 2,627.
 Manifolia, Ltd., and Plant, J. P. Loose-leaf binders. 2,903.
 Murray, J. Apparatus for feeding book covers, etc., successively to blocking, printing, etc., machines. 2,515.
 Murray, J. Machine for flattening or straightening book covers, etc. 2,510.
 Sauer, E. Process for production of intaglio printing blocks. 2,958.
 Sharp, H. J. Manufacture of cardboard boxes. 2,780.
 Tracy, W. A. Hand-rest for receipt books, etc. 2,850.
 Whitehead, R. H. Ruler. 2,709.
 Woods, H. C. Paper bag. 2,882.

Specifications Published, 1919.

- Robinson, R. W. Complete current and perpetual calendar. 137,913.
 Goss Printing Press Co. (Goss Printing Press Co.) Photographic printing machines. 137,917.
 Walker, J. Loose-leaf binders, files and the like. 137,925.

The number of workpeople in the paper printing, etc., group of trades whose rates of wages were reported as changed in 1919 was 157,000, the figure in the previous year being 102,000. The total net increase in the weekly wages of those affected was £61,000 in 1919 as compared with £68,000 in 1918.

Gazette.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

[In giving the official Gazette information, it must be distinctly understood that we take official records as we find them, and accept no responsibility for inaccuracies, while, as an almost invariable rule, the facts will be found correct. We advise our readers, before forming hasty judgment, to consider that there may be in each case satisfactory explanation which does not appear on the records. -Ed.]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The partnership between Walter Taylor, Herbert Edward Williams and George Edwards, carrying on business as wholesale stationers, at 12, Queen-street, Manchester, under the style of George Edwards and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from December 31st, 1919, so far as concerns Walter Taylor, who retires from the firm. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Herbert Edward Williams and George Edwards, who will continue to carry on the business under the same style.

The partnership between Charles Cassidy Williams and Arthur Patrick Williams, carrying on business as lithographic and letterpress printers, at 32, King-street West, Manchester, under the style of The Premier Printing and Stationery Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from January 30th. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Arthur Patrick Williams.

The partnership between Alfred Ferdinand Walker and Bert George Hester, carrying on business as printers, printers' publishers, pattern card mounters and wholesale stationers, at 4 and 5, Hill-street, E.C.2, under the style of Walker and Hester, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from January 10th, 1920. All debts due to and owing by the late firm will be received and paid by Alfred Ferdinand Walker.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Brawn, W. J., of 120 and 112A, Highcross-street, Leicester, printer and stationer. First and final dividend of 3s. 5d., February 20th, at 1, Berridge-street, Leicester.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Harvey, W. J., 35, Waldemar-avenue-mansions, Fulham, and 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, journalist. Date of order, January 28th, made on creditor's petition. First meeting of creditors, February 16th, and public examination of debtor, March 19th, both at 11 a.m., at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.2.

If you are in the trade, why not trade with a "real trade newspaper"? That's the sort of reciprocity that pays all concerned.



FORTY-SECOND YEAR.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1920.

Current Topics.

Organising Kindred Trades.

MR. A. F. BLADES, the President of the Federation of Master Printers, at the Bookbinders' Pension and Asylum Society dinner on Friday, made an interesting reference to what he termed an "historical meeting" held in the previous week of printing and kindred trades organisations. It was, he said, a gathering of the largest number of federated trades in the printing industry, representing enormous interests. The gathering was, in fact, of considerable importance, and represented, in addition to printers, envelope makers, wholesale stationers, boxmakers, and bag makers. The object of the meeting, we understand, was to see how the work of the various associations could be co-ordinated. In these days when the men's unions are combining so thoroughly, it is only

natural that masters' organisations should do the same. In fact, it is carrying out the behest of Mr. Whitley—every man in his union and every employer in his Association.

* * *

Those German Cards.

PRINTERS interested in the regulation of this country's imports of foreign printed matter will be glad to know that the master printers are taking an active part in the Governmental inquiry into the subject. Mr. A. E. Goodwin, secretary of the Federation of Master Printers, has been one of those who have given evidence before the special committee appointed to consider the amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act. We understand that Mr. Goodwin was able to produce specimens of some from among two million German cards which have been imported into this country recently and, by the erasure of marks, have been sold without any indication of their foreign origin. There was also submitted as evidence a photograph of a letter which not only indicated the origin of these cards, but which definitely stated that the words "Printed in Germany" would not appear on the cards. The committee were urged to present an interim report in order to deal with this as a matter of urgency.

* * *

Price of "News."

THE pressing demand for "news" paper continues in the home market, and there is scarcely enough to go round. A new official price has been fixed at 4d., which is a modest figure in all the circumstances. We have heard of Swedish "news" being offered at £45 a ton. But unless the scarcity of this class of paper is to be accentuated, economy in its use would appear to be necessary. The consumption at present is considerable, and with a world-shortage any aggravation will be quickly felt. Canada furnishes an extreme example of the news-print crisis. It is refreshing to think that dealings are conducted on a more reasonable footing in this country. The manner in which Dominion papermakers have kicked over the traces shows what may happen when misguided efforts are made at repression.

* * *

Printers and Empire Trade.

WE congratulate the publishers and proprietors of the *New Zealand Herald* (Messrs. Wilson and Horton, Auckland) on the production of a special British Empire Trade issue. Running to 40 pages, a new record is established in newspaper production in New Zealand. In the course of a series of special

articles, the various industries of the Dominion are fully described and illustrated, and a point is made of the opportunities which exist for closer trading relations between the Mother Country and the overseas dominions. In view of the present state of finance and commerce throughout the world, and the adverse rate of exchange, these opportunities, so conspicuous in the case of New Zealand, will be particularly welcome and serviceable.

Personal

MR. A. F. BLADES (President of the Federation of Master Printers) has been very busy lately in attending meetings of master printers throughout the country, besides devoting, of course, considerable attention to the internal affairs of the Federation. On Tuesday he visited Manchester where master printers held a general meeting of the trade to discuss affairs of the moment.

MR. ALFRED F. BLADES has been elected Master of the Horners' Company.

VISCOUNT BURNHAM has consented to be one of the guests of the Stationers' Social Society at their winter dinner on February 14th.

MR. H. G. SPICER (President of the Wholesale Stationers' Association) has also been invited.

THE Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Leeds—Mr. T. B. Duncan—was present in the chair at Messrs. Petty and Sons' (Leeds) "Festal Night," which was briefly reported in our last issue.

His Lordship made grateful remarks regarding his long acquaintance, extending over 30 years, with the firm, who were celebrating the return of about 200 of their men from the colours.

FOR news and views of the many prominent paper-trade personalities that gathered at the papermakers' annual meeting and dinner held on Thursday last, reference should be made to the *World's Paper Trade Review* of February 6th, which contains full reports.

ON the retirement of Mr. Lewis Evans from the presidency of the Papermakers' Association, Mr. W. Leonard Tod was elected president for the coming year.

MR. H. A. VERNET, late Paper Controller, was present at the dinner, and, in response to a toast, spoke at some length on the recent history of the paper trade.

A VERY pleasant little ceremony that occurred during the evening was the presenta-

tion to Mr. A. W. Foster, the popular secretary of the Association, of an unexpected gift from members—a cheque for £550.

MR. ARTHUR MANN, who is retiring from the editorship of the *Evening Standard* in order to take up another post—the *Yorkshire Post*—was recently dined and wine-d at the Savoy, with Sir Edward Hulton in the chair.

THE Hull and District Branch of the Newsagents', Booksellers', and Stationers' National Federation gave an enthusiastic welcome to the organising secretary, Mr. Alexander MacLaren, J.P., who arrived in the city on an organising mission.

THE resignation of Mr. G. H. Roberts from the office of Food Controller brings him once more into the limelight of the daily Press. Mr. Roberts, at one time organiser to the T.A., has always expressed himself proud of his connection with the printing industry.

MR. E. G. PHILLIPS, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., had a good audience at St. Bride's on Friday. His lecture on "Electricity in the Printing Office" will be reported in next week's issue, pressure on our space compelling its being held over.

MR. GEO. EATON HART, managing director of St. Clement's Press, was in the chair.

MR. CONNOLLY, of the firm of Messrs. White and Leonard, solicitors, is to deliver the next monthly lecture at the St. Bride printing school. On March 5th he will deal with the subject of "Legal Points for Printers."

MR. A. P. NICHOLSON, who recently resigned his position on the *Daily News*, has joined the staff of the *Daily Chronicle* as political correspondent.

IN 1914, Mr. Nicholson resigned from *The Times* in protest against the Unionist Irish policy.

WATERMARK "CARRON 1819."—We came across the other day an excellent sheet of paper, of excellent colour, bearing the watermark "Carron 1819." The paper was made for Government use, as it was supplied to Antiqua, and was used for announcing official appointments, etc. The watermark seems to have dropped out of modern lists.

LA LINEA, which is described as a key town in South-Eastern Spain, is becoming a seller of goods which before the war she used to purchase via Gibraltar, and among the articles which she is now exporting to Gibraltar are wrapping and writing paper and inks. British merchants are advised to take the present opportunity of making La Linea the channel through which to develop an important trade with at least the whole of Southern Spain.

Commercial Intelligence.

CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 7³/₄s. 7³/₄s. Pref., 17s.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 18s. 6d., 19s. 7³/₄d., Pref., 13s. 9d.; Cassell, 8¹/₂s.; *Country Life*, Pref., 12s. 6d.; J. Dickinson, 32s. 6d., 30s., 4¹/₂ p.c. 1st Mort. Deb., 6¹/₂s.; Eyre and Spottiswoode, Deb., 70¹/₂s. 69¹/₂s.; *Financial News*, Pref., 15s. 6d.; *Financier and Bullionist*, 15s. 3d.; Ilford, 23s. 9d., Pref., 16s. 7³/₄d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 13s. 10¹/₂d.; International Linotype, 59¹/₂s.; Lamson Paragon, 21s. 10¹/₂d., 22s. 6d., 20s.; Edward Lloyd, 16s.; New Pegamoid, 30s.; George Newnes, 14s. 6d., Pref., 12s. 12s. 3d.; Odhams, Pref., 19s.; Pictorial Newspaper, 18s. 6d., Pref., 14s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 66s. 3d.; Roneo, 49s.; Raphael Tuck, 24s. 3d., 24s. 6d.; Wall-paper Manufacturers, 22s. 3d., 22s. 6d., 20s. 3d., 19s. 10¹/₂d., 19s. 4¹/₂d., Pref., 14s. 10¹/₂d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 19; Weldon's, Pref., 14s. 6d.; Winterbottom Book Cloth, 23¹/₂s., 24¹/₂s.; Wiggins, Teape and Co., 1919, f.p., 29s. 3d., 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., f.p., 19s. 3d.; Wyman and Sons, Pref., 14s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THE report of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Mercury*, and the *Liverpool Echo*, Ltd., for the year 1919 states that the year has been the most prosperous in the history of the company. The directors have declared on the ordinary shares a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share and a bonus of 6d. per share, and have allocated a sum of £10,000 to form a benevolent fund for the benefit of the employees.

GUARD BRIDGE PAPER CO., LTD.—Interim dividend of 12s. 6d. per share, free of tax, on ordinary shares for half-year.

A. M. PEEBLES AND SON, LTD.—Warrants were posted on Saturday, the 31st ult., in respect of interest on this company's debenture stock and dividend on 5 per cent. preference shares, both in respect of the half-year ended December 31st last.

NORTH OF IRELAND PAPER MILL CO., LTD.—The report of the North of Ireland Paper Mill Company, Ltd., for 1919 shows, after providing for excess profit tax and depreciation, a profit of £35,233, which with £19,854 brought forward makes £55,087. A final dividend and bonus of 12s. 6d. per share (£5 paid) for 1918, and an interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share (£1 paid), have been paid, leaving a balance of £32,587. Directors propose to pay a final dividend of 1s. 9d. per share, free of tax, carrying forward £18,587.

NEW COMPANIES.

HOOGLY INK CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £30,000, in £1 shares, to take over (a) the branch business carried on by the

Richardson Printing Ink Co., of Gateshead, Howrah, Calcutta, (b) the printing ink business carried on by A. B. Fleming and Co., Ltd., of Edinburgh, in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and (c) the printing ink business carried on by B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., of 100-101, Shoe-lane, London, E.C., in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc. The first directors are C. J. Richardson, W. Muirsmith, R. A. Bartlett, H. Y. Richardson and E. Richardson. Private company. Registered office, 15, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.

EDWIN BUTTERWORTH AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £200,000, in £1 shares (100,000 pref.), to take over the business of cotton waste, paper stock, hide, skin and general merchants, carried on by A. Smalley and W. F. Dodge, at Manchester, Salford, Liverpool and elsewhere, as "Edwin Butterworth and Co." The first directors are W. F. Dodge, A. Smalley, E. Smalley and W. D. Dodge. Private company.

BOOK POST, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (2,500 pref.), to publish and print a magazine to be called *Book Post*, to acquire from A. Melrose a scheme for the said magazine, etc. The first directors are Mrs. E. M. Smith-Dampier and A. Melrose. Private company. Registered office, 13, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.

STELLAR PRESS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, etc. The subscribers are A. F. Saunders and G. A. Roberts. Private company. The directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Registered office, 24, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

BEN GILBERT, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, publishers, lithographers, stationers, etc. The first directors are H. H. Stubbs and B. Gilbert. Private company. Registered office, 6, Crystal Palace Park-road, Sydenham.

WEST'S, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares (10,000 pref.), to carry on the business of music printers and publishers, etc., and to acquire the business carried on at 12, Moor-street, Charing-cross, W.C., as "West and Co." The first directors are C. B. Yearsley, G. Clayton and E. A. Yearsley. Private company. Registered office, 12, Moor-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

ANNAND PRESS AND TRADING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £20,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, printing and other machinery and labour-saving devices, engineers, etc., and to enter into an agreement with R. C. Annand. The subscribers are J. Leys and R. C. Annand. Private company. The first directors are R. C. Annand (managing director), J. Fraser and Major J. Annand. Registered office, 20, Whitefriars-street, E.C.4.

INDIAN AND EASTERN DRUGGIST, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares (5,000 7 per cent. non-cum. pref.), to

carry on the business of proprietors and publishers of newspapers, advertising agents, etc., and to adopt an agreement with T. H. Wilkins. The subscribers are T. H. Wilkins and W. D. Hunter. Private company. The first directors are T. H. Wilkins (permanent), D. E. Miller and W. D. Hunter. Registered office, 49, Watling-street, E.C.

ALBION BOARD LINING CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of liners, manufacturers and manipulators of paper and cardboard, etc. Private company. The first directors are J. C. Town, J. E. Town, W. N. Town, E. Y. Phillips, and E. S. Wilkinson.

ALLDRED AND SONS, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £1,500, in £1 shares, to carry on the business of printers, stationers, booksellers, and binders, etc. Private company. The first directors are T. Alldred, J. R. Alldred and J. Alldred. Registered office, Caxton-buildings, Longcauseway, Farnworth, near Bolton.

PREMIER PAINT AND WALL-PAPER CO., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers are A. Smith and J. T. Smith. Private company. The first directors are A. Smith and J. T. Smith. Registered office, 222, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow.

H. H. GREAVES, LTD.—Registered with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares (1,450 pref., 3,500 ord., and 50 founders), to take over the business of a printer and publisher formerly carried on by H. H. Greaves at 106, Lordship-lane, S.E. Private company. The first directors are H. H. Greaves and W. Littler. Registered office, 106, Lordship-lane, S.E.

THOMAS WELLS AND CO., LTD.—Registered with a capital of £8,000, in £1 shares, to take over the business of printers and stationers carried on by T. Wells and J. Watson at 18 and 20, Manor Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "Thomas Wells and Co." Private company. The first directors are T. Wells, J. Watson, T. A. Wells, and J. Bolton. Registered office, 18 and 20, Manor Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COMPANY NOTICES, etc.

THE ORIEL PRESS, LTD. (in voluntary liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the above-named company will be held at General-buildings, Aldwyck, on Monday, March 8th, to receive the report of the liquidator.

BOURNE HOUSE PRINTING WORKS, LTD.—At a meeting of the company, held at London, on January 28th, the following resolution was passed:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily; that Mr. A. E. Turberville, 15, Queen-street, Cheapside, be appointed liquidator."

COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, and Satisfaction registered pursuant to Section 16 of the Companies Act, 1900. (The registration of Satisfaction is not compulsory.)

ALGERIAN ESPARTO GRASS CO., LTD.—Debenture for £5,000 registered December 30th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, E. Olivier, 20, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

THOMAS ILLINGWORTH AND CO., LTD.—Satisfaction registered January 9th, 1920, of charge for £4,000, outstanding July 1st, 1908.

T. WHITTINGHAM AND CO., LTD.—Land Registry charge on 10 and 11, Little Trinity-lane, E.C., registered January 5th, 1920, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Mid. Bank.

AFRICAN WORLD, LTD.—Satisfaction registered January 10th, 1920, to the extent of £1,200, of charges registered between November 29th, 1911, and November 11th, 1916, inclusive.

JOHN LINE AND SONS, LTD.—Satisfaction registered January 1st, 1920, of charge for £8,365, registered July 31st, 1908.

ELWIN NEAME, LTD.—Particulars filed December 29th, 1919, of £2,000 debentures, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital, amount of present issue being £1,000.

FOUNTAIN PENS, LTD.—Debentures for £2,000, registered December 31st, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

MABIE, TODD AND CO., LTD.—Land registry charge on Swan House, Oxford-street, Wardour-street, and Berwick-street, London, registered December 31st, 1919, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to L.J.C. and Midland Bank.

JUDAIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD.—Debentures for £2,000, registered December 23rd, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

LEVY BROTHERS, LTD.—Debenture for £700, registered December 29th, 1919, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder—Mrs. F. Gottliffe, 196, Osborne-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SAMUEL STEPHEN, LTD.—Debenture for £3,000, registered December 29th, 1919, charged on leases, business, goodwill, plant, copyrights, furniture, stock, etc. Holders—Neves and Biscoe, Ltd.

WILLIAM BROADBENT AND SONS, LTD.—Mortgage on Creams Paper Mill, Little Lever, etc., registered January 2nd, 1920, to secure £8,500. Holders—W. N. Hutchings, Hillsboro, Trodsham, and others.

Costing in the Printing Office.

Discussion on Mr. Williamson's Lecture.

Mr. A. Williamson's interesting lecture on "Objections to, and Advantages of, the Federation Costing System"—a full report of which was concluded in our last issue—gave rise to a lively discussion with regard to some of the points raised. The following is a résumé of the questions or expressions of opinion put forward, together with the lecturer's replies.

Depreciating Plant for Costing.

The first question related to the appreciation of plant values, the questioner inquiring, in case of plant which was now worth double the price which was first paid for it, and which was entered in the books, whether a depreciation percentage should be taken on the figure as it stands, or whether the plant should first be written up to its present market value.

Mr. Williamson replied that this was a very important matter, and one that the Federation Costing Committee had had under consideration for some time. It had recently been decided, he said, after very careful consideration, to recommend to the industry two methods of dealing with this matter. The first was to take the ordinary recommended depreciation figure of 10 per cent., and double it as a costing item; and the alternative method was to have a revaluation of the plant and take 10 per cent. depreciation on the revaluation figure. Further, it had been decided to recommend that this 10 per cent. should not, as it had in the past, go into current funds, but should be definitely set apart as a reserve or replacement fund. Some firms concluded that because their banking accounts showed a satisfactory balance they could go ahead feeling that all was well, while as a matter of fact, that balance covered a proportion of depreciation, and was an incorrect figure, in so far as profit was concerned. If they took in a new machine to-morrow, and attempted to sell it the day after, it was a second-hand machine; they would find that depreciation had begun at once. To ensure adequate profit they must make proper allowance, and provide a replacement fund.

A question being asked as to the attitude of the income-tax people on the subject, the lecturer mentioned that the income-tax surveyor insisted upon no more than the usual amount of depreciation being shown. He suggested they should prepare one balance-sheet on the usual lines, but have for their own guidance a second balance-sheet showing double depreciation and the amount set apart as replacement or reserve fund. He believed, however, that the Government were now considering the question of whether they would allow a revaluation figure to appear on the balance-sheet and the usual percentage of depreciation to be taken on that.

Competition and the Costing System.

It being asked whether the Costing System would eliminate competition, the lecturer said that it had already eliminated a good deal of unfair competition. Competition was not a disastrous thing; competition was life; but unfair competition was death, and death to the industry that allowed it to exist. The Costing System, proving what costs actually were, was gradually, but most surely, removing the unfair competition, with which they were too familiar.

A suggestion was made that in the rough-and-ready costing methods sometimes employed, which were apt to be rendered inaccurate by varying ratios between material and labour, the use of very cheap labour would tend also to cause discrepancies. The lecturer agreed. If there were an ill-paid department, say, at 6d. an hour, only 2d. would be recovered by the 33½ per cent., while if the wages were 1s. 6d. an hour 6d. would be recovered. The Costing System did away with that serious inequality of recovery, overhead expenses being recovered on the actual wages paid and the separate departmental expenses.

The Docket System.

A speaker who showed—by several quotations, without acknowledgment—that he had been impressed by Mr. J. W. Carley's recent lecture on "Scientific Management" (reported in our issue of January 15th), criticised the Costing System as conflicting with scientific management. It meant, he said, more clerical and similar work, and less production. He claimed that dockets were regularly faked both by workman and overseer, and much time wasted in the operation. "We speak of the 'art and craft' of the printing trade, he said; "surely the 'craft' refers to the manipulation of the dockets." He thought that if technical experts were employed in the application of scientific management there would be no need for the Costing System.

Mr. Williamson said he thought the last speaker had shown himself not quite familiar with the Costing System or he would not have criticised it as he had. He (the lecturer) believed in human nature. He believed that, given a fair chance, 90 men out of 100 would do the right thing. He refused to accept the statement that men were spending a lot of time on finding out how to "cook" their dockets. And as for the time of the overseer, less was spent on clerical work under the docket system than under any other system. The use of a docket did not entail a great deal of time. The docket should be entered up, not at the end of the day, but as the work was completed; and the foreman who allowed a docket to be handled in any other way was not worth his salt. He knew, he said, for a definite fact that the introduction of the Costing System had not only located wastage, not only removed from the producing department a quantity of unproductive work, but also had shown hundreds of firms how to improve both the amount of output and the quality of their work.

Charge for Installing the System.

An objection being raised against the charge made by the Federation for installing the system, Mr. Williamson replied that the reason why they had to pay was that members' subscriptions had been insufficient to provide a satisfactory salary for those engaged in the work. There was also propaganda work to be paid for. They had a fixed basis for the fee, he said, a guinea per thousand on turnover, with a minimum of four guineas. To that was added, when necessary, travelling and any other incidental expenses—though London escaped Scot free of these. "Whatever the size of your business," he concluded, "and whatever it may cost to instal the system—it is worth it."

The chairman, Mr. J. J. Keliher, who referred to Mr. Williamson's lecture as a very illuminating one, pointed out the futility of criticising the Federation system unless one had some better alternative to offer. Going on to speak of the necessarily large amount of non-chargeable time in a printing office, he said that the 16 hours used as an average figure had been worked out by Mr. Williamson after visiting hundred of offices in the kingdom. "If you had told me years ago," said Mr. Keliher, "that I had to charge 16 lost hours, I should have replied 'That may be in *your* office, but not in mine!'" But very careful investigation had shown that the average figure suggested was a reasonable one. He added that one of the objects of the Association had been to improve the efficiency of the printing trade; they had various committees at work on apprenticeship, technical training and promoting the establishment of technical colleges. He concluded by moving a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Williamson. Mr. J. D. McAra seconded, and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices,
 "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

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GOOD BOOK PRINTINGS for sale, from stock; also 74 by 98 M.G. Kraft.—Lovett, Paper Merchant, 5, Grosvenor-road, Bradford, Yorkshire. 13728

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THE Proprietor of Patent No. 16,317, 1915, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DRAWING PINS AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SAME" is desirous of entering into arrangements by way of license, or of sale outright, for the manufacture and exploitation of the Patent within the United Kingdom.—For information apply, to GEORGE BARKER AND BRETTLE, Chartered Patent Agents, 77, Colmore-row, Birmingham. 15902

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

The Bermondsey Borough Council

INVITE TENDERS for STATIONERY for Six or Twelve months from 1st. April, 1920. Forms of tender and other particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Tenders addressed to the Town Clerk and endorsed "Tender for Stationery" must be submitted not later than 12 noon, MONDAY, the 23RD FEBRUARY, 1920.

FREDK. RYALL,
 Town Clerk,

Town Hall, Spa Road, Bermondsey, S.E.
 19th February, 1920.

15903

A 44-Hour Week?

Mr. Edgar Waterlow's Views.

We are now able to give a fuller report than pressure of space allowed us to give previously of Mr. Edgar Waterlow's forcible speech against the 44-hour week at the London Master Printers' meeting.

Mr. Waterlow prefaced his remarks by mentioning that he did not speak officially as a committee member, but that, representing as he did a firm with a large number of employees, he gave an entirely independent opinion.

It could not be urged, he said, that 48 hours were too much for any man. The latest reduction of the working week in the trade—from 50 to 48—made itself felt more now than when it was first introduced. The trade as a whole had now got an accumulation of arrears of work which was piling itself up day by day, and they were jeopardising their trade; yet they were asked to produce more goods in order to make the £1 in America worth more than 15s. 7d., its present-day value, for the purchase of food. To produce more goods and make up arrears, they must work more hours. More premises, more machinery, and more labour were required, each of which had to be obtained in the order mentioned, and all of which were unobtainable. New premises could not be built, as the sites most convenient and economical to present premises could not be obtained, probably due to the tenants of buildings now standing being unable to find other accommodation, and builders would be very fully occupied building cottages rather than factories for the next eighteen months or longer. Machinery was almost as difficult to obtain, promises of delivery in nine months or so being about the best, and then not kept. Surplus skilled labour was in some branches quite extinct, and semi-skilled was nearly as bad. There might be some unemployed on the books of some Unions, but for the most part they were probably unemployable. Under such conditions the present was not the time to ask for a reduction of hours, neither was it patriotic; they would think far more of the Federated Unions if they asked them to go back to a 52-hour week for a period, say two years, in order to try and make our foreign exchange better and thus help the country, at the same time it would help themselves by causing living to be less expensive. He said he had not referred to the increase of cost which always must follow a reduction of hours or an increase in wages, but the increased cost was a factor that had to be considered in connection with foreign exchange. Increase in costs hampered export trade. The Union officials should be got to see this. It was a question of lost trade with other countries. We had to improve our exchange: cost was not the only factor. He felt sure the

Union officials were sufficiently intelligent to understand this. His own company, he said, had already lost considerable trade to the U.S.A. and Japan, and had also lost work they had done for certain other countries which now found it more economical to produce it themselves. He understood that the printing trade was the first (outside exceptional trades such as mining) to be approached for a 44 hours week, and he did not take it as a compliment. It made him wonder whether they were considered to be the most pliable to demands. If harmony was to be maintained between the employers and the Federated Trade Unions, unreasonable demands and weak-kneed concessions must cease. (Applause.) What was necessary for their trade and for the country in general was longer hours and not shorter, better output, not less. It would be unpatriotic on their part and disastrous to the workers themselves if they agreed to a 44-hour week, and he hoped that that representative meeting would decisively refuse the request on the grounds that he had stated. He proposed that the Federated Trade Unions be asked to agree to a 52-hour week, on terms of payment mutually to be arranged—say, 8-7 Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8-5 Fridays, and 8-12 Saturdays, with the usual breaks for dinner, that this should be worked for two years and considered again with a view either to continuing it for a further period or to reducing it, according to the economic state of the country in comparison to other countries from whom we drew our supplies.

He did not anticipate that the Unions would press their point to the extent of a strike, but he hoped that should they do so every employer present would be patriotic enough to face it.

An agreement between Jugo-Slavia and German Austria provides for the handing over of 47 million kroners worth of paper as part of the compensation.

THE SCARCITY OF COATED PAPERS.—Mr. A. L. Sharpe, joint managing director, Messrs. Backhouse and Coppock, Ltd., 16, Farringdon-street, London, E.C.4, writes:—"We have been reading with interest references to the acute scarcity of coated paper, particularly chromos and bright enamels. As one of the principal makers of coated paper in this country we are doing our very utmost to cope with the extraordinary demand. Only comparatively recently we inaugurated two shifts, and at times we have been running three shifts, in our attempt to satisfy the demands of our customers. Our reason for writing to you now, is to point out that in spite of the congestion of our order book, we are doing our level best to keep a small stock of chromo papers here at our head offices in London, and also at Macclesfield. It may be of interest to some of your subscribers to know this. Any inquiries, which should be sent to the above address, would receive very careful and prompt attention."

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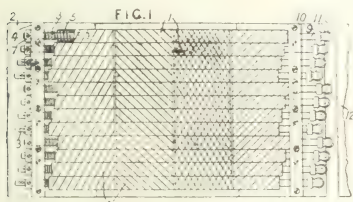
20-in. by 30-in.,
18-19 lbs. 480 Sheets.

8½d. per lb.

Two Recent Patents.

Colour Inking Tables.

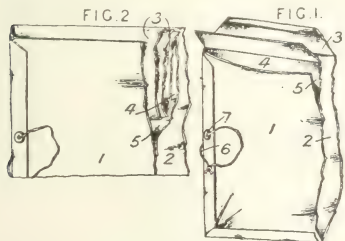
In an invention patented by Messrs. H. G. DeFraine and S. B. Chamberlain, flat inking tables for multi-colour printing are constructed with several side-by-side strips of wood, vulcanite, etc., arranged to form a flush surface, to which colour is applied in bands transverse to the strips, and adapted to be relatively displaced longitudinally by automatic means after the ink is applied, whereby a more gradual blending of colours is effected by the distributing rolls. In the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, the strips 1 rest on a plate 2 and carry pintles 3, 9 extending through ribs 4, 10 on the plate. Springs 5, in conjunction



with adjustable collars 7 on the pintles 3, retain the strips in normal position whilst they are inked in transverse bands, but permit of their relative displacement, as the table is moved towards the distributing-rolls, by a plunger 12 which is moved against bowls 11 carried by the pintles 9. The ends of the strips embracing the springs may serve as limiting-stops for the displacement. In a modification, the bowls 11 are normally in alignment and are depressed to effect relative displacement by adjustable set-screws or a series of gauges mounted on plunger.

Paper Bag Improvements.

Mr. J. Thomlinson has been granted a patent for paper bags or envelopes of the kind having closing means comprising a flap 4



secured to the interior face of one side 1 so as to form a pocket 5, and a flap 3 attached to

the opposite side 2, the flap 4 is so dimensioned as to project from the bag a less distance than the flap 3. The flap 3 is folded over the free edge of the flap 4 and both flaps are then folded over together once or more and inserted in the pocket 5, as shown in Fig. 2. A carrying string 6 is laced through reinforced eyelets 7.

Openings for British Paper, etc.

Inquiries have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 4, Queen Anne's-gate-buildings, London, S.W.1, to whom further inquiries should be addressed with the reference number quoted.

CANADA.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto desire to represent United Kingdom manufacturers for the whole of Canada for stationery, etc., on commission basis. (Reference No. 1,183).

A manufacturers' agent in Calgary desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of paper and paper products, etc., on a commission basis (purchase if necessary), for the Province of Alberta. (Reference No. 68.)

A firm of printers and stationers in Winnipeg desire to obtain the exclusive representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of office furniture and stationery, stationery sundries, in Western Canada. The applicants propose to purchase all goods. (Reference No. 28.)

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Ontario wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of dyes (particularly blues and reds for colouring inks), who are desirous of extending their markets in Canada. (Inquiries to Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2).

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

A firm of manufacturers' representatives at Bridgetown, Barbados, are desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of general stationery, book and news paper, blank books and loose-leaf devices, wrapping paper, twine, etc., and pasteboard and stationers' specialities and supplies. (Reference No. 5).

EGYPT.

A demobilised officer with good business experience, at present away on a business tour in Egypt, will be returning shortly, and desires to take up agencies for manufacturers of paper, stationery, etc., for Egypt and adjacent countries. (Reference No. 34.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Johannesburg firm of wholesale merchants are desirous of securing the sole distributing rights or agencies in the South African market of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, etc. (Reference No. 1,189).

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp has forwarded a supplementary list of Belgian firms

desirous to import, or act as agents for sacks, all kinds, new and second hand, while agencies are desired for chemicals, paper pulp, etc. Further particulars from Belgian Trade and Reconstruction Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, S.W.1., quoting reference No. 117,618 T. and R.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Nantes has forwarded a list of persons and firms who are in immediate need of the following goods:—Paper, note-paper, envelopes, etc. (reference No. 36); paper, writing paper, envelopes, etc. (37); paper, stationery de luxe, envelopes (43).

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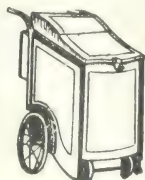
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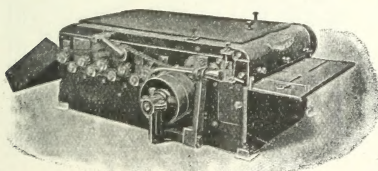
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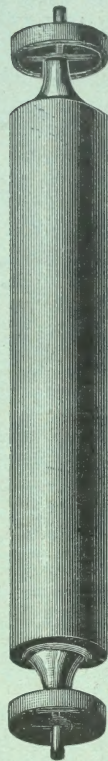
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